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A New Species of *Bithia* (Diptera: Tachinidae) from Turkey

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With 3 figures

Summary

A new species of the genus *Bithia* Robineau-Desvoidy, *Bithia maculifacies* **n.sp.** from Turkey is described.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Art der Gattung *Bithia* Robineau-Desvoidy, *Bithia maculifacies* **n.sp.** aus der Türkei wird beschrieben.

Description of *Bithia maculifacies* **n.sp.**

Holotype: ♂, Turkey, Tokat, Çamlibel, 1200 m, 3. IV. 1994, leg. K. KARA.

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ (same data as holotype); 1 ♂ (data as holotype, but differing in the date 4. IV. 1994).

The first author saw an additional specimen of the new species (1 ♀, Turkey, Goreme, k. Nevsehir, 3. VI. 1996, leg. C. BYSTROWSKI), but it was not used for this description, because it is in bad condition (stored in the private collection of C. BYSTROWSKI, Warszawa).

The holotype and 2 paratypes have been deposited in the Naturkundemuseum Stuttgart, 4 paratypes have been deposited in the private collection of K. KARA (Tokat).

Male (statements given within square brackets refer to male paratypes):

Colour and pruinosity: Body including antenna, palpus, and legs black. Frontal vitta dark brown. Apical $^1/_4$-$^1/_3$ of scutellum yellow. Halter yellow. Calypter and wing base yellowish. Tegula brown, basicosta yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen densely covered with pruinescence. Parafacial just below the lowest frontal bristle with a large subcircular shifting spot which shines silvery in lateroventral view and blackish in laterodorsal view (Fig. 1 shows the position of this spot, even though it is hardly visible in this lateral view). Scutum before suture with the usual 4 narrow dark longitudinal stripes. Pruinescence of abdomen without dark reflecting zones.

Head (Fig. 1): Eye bare. Frons at its narrowest point 0.59 [0.59-0.62] times as wide as an eye in dorsal view. Frontal vitta at a midpoint about as wide as a single fronto-orbital plate. Outer vertical bristle not or only slightly differentiated from the setae

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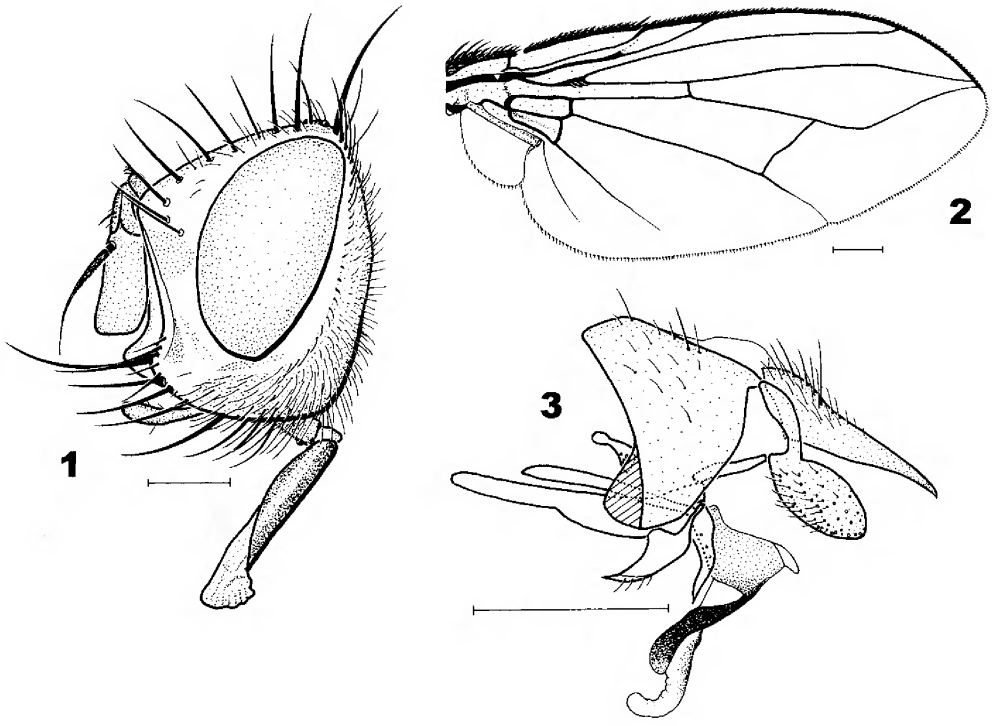
of the postocular row. Ocellar bristles weak, proclinate. Frontal bristles descending to level of base of arista [level of lower margin of second antennal segment]. Frons with scattered hairs outside frontal row, not descending below level of lowest frontal bristle. Parafacial bare, at its narrowest point as wide as $^4/_5$ [$^3/_5$-$^4/_5$] of third antennal segment. Facial ridge with a few setae on lower $^1/_6$. Vibrissa arising at level of lower facial margin. Lower facial margin projected forward, visible in lateral view. Third antennal segment 2.0 [1.9-2.1] times as long as second antennal segment. Arista micropubescent (longest hairs at most as long as $^1/_4$ of the diameter of the arista), basal $^1/_5$-$^1/_4$ thickened. Second aristomere about as long as wide. Height of gena, when seen in profile, about $^1/_4$ vertical diameter of eye. Genal dilation covering about half of the length of the gena. Posteroventral half of head covered with black and white hairs (white hairs predominant), posterodorsal half behind the postocular row with 2-3 rows of black setae. Prementum 5-6 times as long as its diameter. Palpus well-developed.

Thorax: Prosternum and proepisternum bare. Postpronotum with 3 bristles arranged in a straight line. Scutum with 2+2 pairs of acrostichal bristles, 3+3 pairs of dorsocentral bristles, 0+3 intra-alar bristles. First postsutural supra-alar bristle as strong as the notopleural bristles. Katepisternum with 3 bristles. Katepimeron with 3-4 [0-3] hairs on anterior $^1/_4$. Anepimeral bristle present, shorter than shortest katepisternal bristle. Scutellum with strong basal and subapical bristles along its margin; lateral bristles not or only slightly differentiated from the lateral hairs; apical bristles strong, crossed, semi-erect. Dorsal surface of scutellum with the normal pair of recumbent preapical bristles. Anatergite bare below lower calypter. Posterior lappet of posterior thoracic spiracle large, subcircular.

Wing (Fig. 2): Second costal section with fine hairs ventrally. Costal bristle as long as crossvein r-m. R_1 and CuA_1 bare. Base of R_{4+5} with 3-4 [2-5] setulae dorsally and ventrally. Bend of M distinctly obtuse. Fourth costal section about twice as long as sixth costal section. Section of M between crossveins r-m and dm-cu 2.9 [1.8-2.4] times as long as section between dm-cu and bend of M. Last section of CuA_1 1.0 [1.0-1.1] times as long as crossvein dm-cu. Wing cell r_{4+5} open or closed just at wing margin.

Legs: Fore claws as long as [slightly longer than] fifth tarsal segment. Fore tibia with 2 posterior bristles and a row of 4-5 anterodorsal bristles; preapical anterodorsal seta about half as long as preapical dorsal seta. Mid tibia with 2-3 anterodorsal bristles, 2 posterior bristles, 1 ventral bristle. Hind tibia with 7-10 anterodorsal setae, which are irregular in length and spacing, 3-4 posterodorsal bristles, 2 anteroventral bristles, and 2 dorsal preapical setae; preapical posteroventral seta hair-like. Hind coxa bare on posterodorsal margin.

Abdomen: Middorsal depression on syntergite 1+2 extending back to hind margin of that segment. Tergite 2 with 1 pair of lateral marginal bristles; tergite 3 with 1 pair of median marginal bristles, 2-3 pairs of lateral marginal bristles, 1 pair of median discal bristles, and 1 pair of weak lateral discal bristles; tergite 4 with a complete row of marginal bristles, 1 pair of median discal bristles, and 1-2 pairs of lateral discal bristles; tergite 5 with a complete row of marginal bristles and a complete row of discal bristles. Hairs on tergites 2-4 recumbent. Tergite 5 0.9 times as long as tergite 4. – Postabdomen (Fig. 3): Tergite 6 fused with the following segment 7+8 in a common plain. Surstyli broad. Syncercus acute apically, but without a distinct hook. Processus longi rod-like. Arms of hypandrium fused. Pregonites hook-like, postgo-



Figs. 1-3. *Bithia maculifacies* **n.sp.**, ♂. – 1. Head; – 2. right wing; – 3. terminalia, lateral view. – Scales: 0.5 mm.

nites slender. Ejaculatory apodeme normally developed. Aedeagus as in Fig.3. A short epiphallus present. Body length 7.6 [6.9-8.4] mm.

Female, differing from male as follows:

Second antennal segment, basal $^1/_2$-$^2/_3$ of palpus, and apical $^1/_3$-$^1/_2$ of scutellum yellow. Frons at its narrowest point 1.30-1.33 times as wide as an eye in dorsal view. Frontal vitta about as wide as $^1/_2$-$^2/_3$ of a single fronto-orbital plate. Outer vertical bristle present. 2 proclinate orbital bristles and 1 lateroclinate prevertical bristle present. Parafacial at its narrowest point as wide as $^2/_5$-$^3/_5$ of third antennal segment. Third antennal segment 2.0-2.3 times as long as second antennal segment. Height of gena, when seen in profile, about $^1/_3$ vertical diameter of eye. Fore claws about half as long as fifth tarsal segment. Body length 5.9-7.9 mm.

Remarks: The new species *Bithia maculifacies* belongs to the *Bithia modesta*-group, because the male frons is narrow and without proclinate orbital bristles, the scutellum has strong apical bristles, the node of r_{4+5} has only few setulae, and syntergite 1+2 is excavate to its hind margin and bears no marginal bristles. It resembles *B. immaculata* Herting and *B. ancyrensis* Villeneuve in that the abdomen is entirely covered with pruinescence (without dark reflecting zones), and that the male tergite 6 is fused with the following segment 7+8 in a common plain. *B. ancyrensis* has a distinctly narrower frons than the new species and as most other *Bithia* no distinct shifting spot on the parafacial (a similar spot is present in *B. modesta*, but as a narrow stripe and not subcircular).

The differences between *B. maculifacies* n.sp. and *B. immaculata* are as follows:

1 Parafacial just below the lowest frontal bristle with a large subcircular shifting spot which shines silvery in lateroventral view and blackish in laterodorsal view. – ♂: Frons at its narrowest point 0.59-0.62 times as wide as an eye in dorsal view; third antennal segment distinctly wider than parafacial (both measured at midlength); fore claws as long as or slightly longer than fifth tarsal segment; hairs on abdominal tergite 4 recumbent .... ***B. maculifacies* n.sp.**

– Parafacial without a shifting spot below the lowest frontal bristle. – ♂: Frons 0.51-0.59 times as wide as an eye; third antennal segment about as wide as parafacial; fore claws 1.3-1.5 times as long as fifth tarsal segment; hairs on abdominal tergite 4 erect .... ***B. immaculata*** Herting.

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